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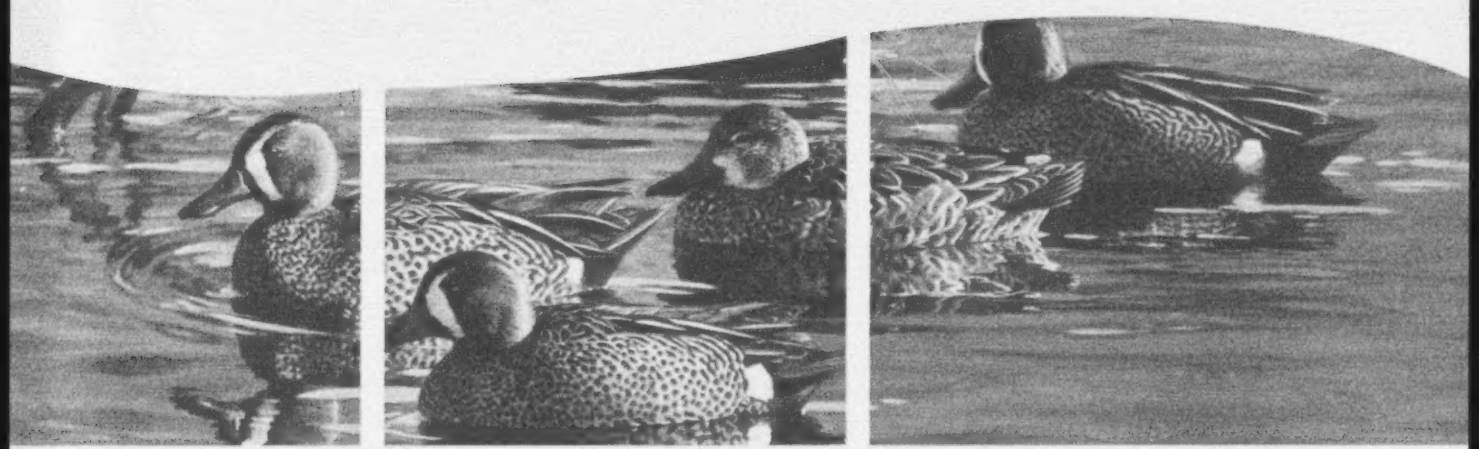
Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada
July 2013

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 39



Canada

For more information on migratory birds, please visit the following website:

Environment Canada's Migratory Birds website:
www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=FDF836EF-1

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www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index-eng.php

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Authors:
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Comments:
Comments regarding the regulation-setting process or other concerns relating to migratory birds should be sent to Environment Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service, National Office:

Director of Population Conservation and Management
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa ON K1A 0H3
Email: mbregs.reports-rapports.omregs@ec.gc.ca.

Region-specific comments should be sent to Canadian Wildlife Service Regional Directors:

Director, Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
17 Waterfowl Lane, P.O. Box 6227
Sackville NB E4L 1G6

Director, Prairie and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
Twin Atria Building, Room 200, 4999–98 Avenue
Edmonton AB T6B 2X3

Director, Quebec Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
801-1550 d'Estimauville Avenue
Québec QC G1J 0C3

Director, Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
5421 Robertson Road
Delta BC V4K 3N2

Director, Ontario Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
4905 Dufferin Street
Toronto ON M3H 5T4

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www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=en&n=762c28ab-1

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Background

Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada (EC), with input from the provinces and territories and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) of EC produces three reports each year. The first report, *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada*, commonly called the November report, contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds, and thus provides the scientific basis for management. The second report, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations (including Regulation Proposals for Overabundant Species)* (the December report), outlines the proposed changes to the annual hunting regulations, as well as other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the *Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting* (www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=t UE5A330-1).

The third report, *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* (the July report), summarizes the hunting regulations for the upcoming hunting season. The three documents are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input into the development of hunting regulations in this country.

The process for the development of regulations in Canada requires that any changes be in the form of final proposals by late February of each year. That means that regulations must be set without the benefit of knowledge about the breeding conditions and production forecasts of the coming year. This does not usually present difficulties because the hunting regulations are based on trends over several years, but in some cases the results from recent harvest surveys or breeding population surveys conducted in May and June will indicate that changes in the national approach are needed to ensure conservation of migratory game birds. In this case, EC will process a regulatory amendment and issue a bulletin updating these regulations.

Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

The annual schedule for the development of hunting regulations is based on the requirement to have the annual hunting regulations made into law by early June of each year:

- October through November – The *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* report, containing biological information on migratory game birds, is developed. In early January, it is distributed and posted on the EC Nature website.
- November – CWS regional offices develop proposals for hunting regulations in consultations with the provinces and territories and interested stakeholders.
- Early to mid-January – the *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* report containing the regulation proposals is posted on the EC Nature website and distributed to allow for public, interregional and international consultation.
- Early June – Hunting regulations become law.
- Early July – The *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* report, containing the approved hunting regulations, is distributed and posted on the EC Nature website. The migratory game bird hunting regulation summaries are available on the EC Nature website.
- Early August – Hunting regulation summaries are available at Canada Post outlets.

Note to American Readers

The cycle of regulation development takes place earlier in Canada than in the United States. To meet the requirements of the process for the development of regulations in Canada, proposals for hunting regulations must be finalized no later than late February. Canadian representatives at the summer Flyway Council meetings and other hearings are not reporting on what is being considered, but on what has been passed into law.

Breeding Population Surveys

The results of the 2013 breeding population surveys will be described in detail and compared to historical data sets in the *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* report to be published in January 2014.

American Black Duck Harvest Strategy

The international Black Duck harvest strategy was adopted in July 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The objectives of the strategy, based on the principles of adaptive harvest management, are to:

- Maintain a black duck population that provides consumptive and non-consumptive use commensurate with habitat carrying capacity;
- Maintain societal values associated with the hunting tradition; and

- Maintain equitable access to the black duck resource.

As such, the strategy is designed to identify appropriate harvest levels in Canada and the U.S. based on population levels of Black Ducks and sympatric Mallards while sharing the Black Duck harvest equally between the two countries; however, recognizing incomplete control of harvest through regulations, it allows realized harvest in either country to vary between 40% and 60% of the annual continental harvest.

The harvest strategy will be implemented beginning with the 2013–2014 hunting season. The strategy was used to determine the appropriate Black Duck harvest regulations; it recommended more liberal regulations in Canada than in past years. Details on the 2013–2014 Black Duck regulations can be found in the "Hunting Regulations for the 2013–2014 Season" section below.

Frequent evaluations of the strategy will be conducted to ensure that it continues to meet the objectives stated above.

Proposal to Establish Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations for Two-year Periods as an Alternative to the Current Annual Process

Goal

The objective of this proposal is to reduce the resource burden on government associated with the regulatory process required to amend the migratory game birds hunting regulations while continuing to ensure that conservation and harvesting objectives are achieved.

Technical Analysis

A technical assessment done in summer 2011 concluded that there would be low conservation risk for hunted species if regulations were established for two- or three-year periods, rather than annually as is now the case. In the event of an unanticipated conservation concern, the regulations could be amended at mid-intervals. Population status would continue to be reviewed annually to ensure that we can respond to important changes in trend or abundance if needed.

Consultations

In 2012, EC consulted on a proposal to establish hunting regulations for three-year periods. Objections were received from some agencies where a three-year cycle would not coincide with their internal regulatory processes. To accommodate those concerns, EC now is proposing a two-year approach that would match better with the processes of other agencies.

Proposed Option

EC is proposing to move to a two-year regulatory cycle in replacement of its annual process beginning with the 2014–2015 hunting season.

If the proposal is adopted, the first new two-year stabilized hunting regulations would begin with the 2014–2015 hunting season and end with the 2015–2016 hunting season. Regulatory proposals submitted in December 2013, if approved, would be in place starting in September 2014 and remain in effect through fall 2015 inclusively (the same process would establish the special conservation measures for overabundant Snow Geese that would be in place in spring 2015 and spring 2016).

Management of Overabundant Geese

Conservation Issue

Most Snow and Ross's Goose populations are well above their population objectives (North American Waterfowl Management Plan 2012). This becomes an important conservation issue when the rapid growth and increasing abundance affect the habitats on which they, and other species, depend. This relatively new issue was first highlighted 15 years ago, through comprehensive assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and Greater Snow Geese. The analyses completed by Canadian and American experts are contained in the reports entitled *Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1997) and *The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1998).

These working groups concluded that the increase in Snow Goose populations was primarily human-induced. Changing farming practices began to supply a reliable, highly nutritious food source for migrating and wintering geese. Combined with the safety found in refuges, the improved nutritional status led to increased survival and higher reproductive rates for Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the plant communities at staging areas and breeding grounds on which they and other species rely. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity, nitrogen dynamics and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support migrating and breeding geese and other

companion species are limited in extent, and some areas are likely to become inhospitable for decades. Increasing crop damage is another undesirable consequence of the growing goose populations.

Management Response

Initial management efforts focused on mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and Greater Snow Geese, the populations where there was strong evidence for detrimental effects on habitats. Canada, the United States and Mexico agreed that the habitat damage being caused was a significant conservation issue, and that the populations were overabundant to the detriment of the arctic and sub-arctic ecosystems. Following that declaration, several concurrent management measures were begun to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. Population models showed that of all the potential management techniques, the most successful approach to control population growth would be to reduce survival rates for adult geese.

Therefore, beginning in 1999, Canada amended the *Migratory Birds Regulations* and created new tools that could be invoked to help manage overabundant species. These included special conditions under which hunters were encouraged to increase their take for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use exceptional methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The special conservation measures for Snow Geese were implemented in 1999 in selected areas of Quebec and Manitoba, were expanded in 2001 to Saskatchewan and Nunavut, and in 2012 into south-eastern Ontario. The dates and locations of application of these special conservation measures were determined in consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and local communities.

Effectiveness of Special Measures

Evaluations showed that success of the special conservation measures to date has been mixed. In the case of Greater Snow Geese, the special conservation measures were successful in reducing the annual survival rate for adults from about 83% to about 72.5% (Calvert and Gauthier 2005). The growth of the population was stopped, but the special measures have not succeeded in reducing the size of the population, which appears stabilized at about 1 million birds in spring (Lefebvre 2012). Models showed that without the special take by hunters in spring, the population would begin to grow rapidly once more (Gauthier and Reed 2007).

For mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese, the evaluation concluded that the population has continued to grow, although perhaps at a reduced rate (Leafloor *et al.* 2012). It also concluded that while the annual harvest increased as a result of the conservation measures, it failed to reduce the size of the population. It was apparent that measures invoked to date have not been successful and that other measures would be required if population control were deemed essential. The report recommended that special conservation measures be maintained, and that additional measures to increase harvest be sought.

The evaluation report also suggested that the conditions for overabundance designation are being met by Ross's Geese, and predicted that continued growth and expansion of Lesser Snow Goose populations was especially likely in the central and western Arctic of Canada (Leafloor *et al.* 2012). The CWS is now considering designating the Lesser Snow Geese nesting in the western Arctic and Ross's Geese as overabundant, as outlined in the following sections of this report.

Notice of Intent to Consider Designation of Western Arctic Lesser Snow Geese as Overabundant

A notice of intent is hereby given that designating the western Arctic population of Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens caerulescens*) as overabundant is under consideration. Should the CWS decide to proceed with the designation following the initial consultation process taking place now a proposal will be published in fall 2013 in the CWS Regulatory Reports.

An overabundant population is one for which the rate of population growth has resulted in, or will result in, a population whose abundance directly threatens the conservation of migratory birds (themselves or others) or their habitats, or is injurious to or threatens agricultural, environmental or other similar interests.

Experience has shown that serious habitat loss from the destructive foraging activities of Lesser Snow Geese and Ross's Geese occurred in parallel with very rapid population growth in the central and eastern Arctic (Batt 1997). Some localized habitat damage has already occurred on Banks Island from the foraging activities of western Arctic Snow Geese (Hines *et al.* 2010). If the western Arctic population continues to increase at the present rate, the negative impacts to habitat and other species are predicted to expand.

The western Arctic population breeds primarily on Banks Island, Northwest Territories, with smaller breeding colonies on the mainland of the Northwest Territories and Alaska. The population migrates mainly through Alberta and western Saskatchewan in spring and autumn. The majority of birds winter in the Pacific Flyway, mostly in California where they mix with the Wrangel Island population of Lesser Snow Geese and Ross's Geese. Some birds also winter in

the western Central Flyway, where they mix with mid-continent Snow Geese.

Western Arctic Snow Geese are already well above the spring population objective of 200 000 birds (North American Waterfowl Management Plan 2012). Photographic surveys of the nesting colonies indicate that the number of nesting birds has grown from about 171 000 adults in 1976 to about 500 000 adults in recent years (Kerbes *et al.* 1999; Hines *et al.* 2010; Canadian Wildlife Service, unpubl. data). The fall estimate of western Arctic/Wrangel Island Snow Geese in the Pacific Flyway was over 1 million birds in 2011; this has increased an average of 6% per year from 2003 to present (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2012). Increases also have been observed in the western Central Flyway population of Snow Geese (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2012).

Based on band return data, adults from the western Arctic population have an 85% chance of surviving from one year to the next (Canadian Wildlife Service, unpubl. data). This survival rate is high and similar to estimates of other increasing white goose populations. Recent recovery rates for banded adult birds were only 2–3%, suggesting that non-hunting mortality is currently more important than hunting mortality (Canadian Wildlife Service, unpubl. data). Increased survival is thought to be mainly due to increased agricultural food supplies, increased use of refuges during migration and winter, and reduced harvest rates by hunters (Abraham *et al.* 1996; Abraham and Jefferies 1997).

The western Arctic population is showing a pattern of rapid population growth similar to that which has been observed in other populations of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese. For this reason, it is important to consider implementation of special conservation measures, such as spring harvest, before the western Arctic population reaches a level that cannot be controlled through increased harvest by hunters. Similar efforts to stabilize Greater Snow Goose numbers in eastern North America were successful because the population was still small enough that it could be controlled through increased harvest (Reed and Calvert 2007). Based on experience with the mid-continent population of Lesser Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, it is likely easier to recover goose populations that reach low levels than to reduce them after they experience runaway growth (Leafloor et al. 2012). It may still be possible to stabilize the western Arctic population if liberalized harvest measures are implemented soon. Designation of the western Arctic population as overabundant would provide tools to liberalize harvest under special conservation measures such as spring harvest, use of electronic calls or baiting.

Notice of Intent to Consider Designation of Ross's Geese as Overabundant

A notice of intent is hereby given that designating the Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*) as overabundant is under consideration. Should CWS decide to proceed with the designation following the initial consultation process taking place now a proposal will be published in fall 2013 in the CWS Regulatory Reports.

An overabundant population is one for which the rate of population growth has resulted in, or will result in, a population whose abundance directly threatens the conservation of migratory birds (themselves or others) or their habitats, or is injurious to or threatens agricultural, environmental or other similar interests.

Following publication of the Ecosystems in Peril report (Batt 1997), unprecedented management actions were initiated in 1999 to reduce damage caused to arctic and subarctic ecosystems by the foraging activities of increasing numbers of Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) and Ross's Geese (*Chen rossii*; Batt 1997; Moser 2001). Most of these actions were aimed at reducing survival of adult geese through increased harvest by hunters throughout the range of the mid-continent population, which was thought to be the most efficient means of reducing population size (Rockwell *et al.* 1997). Hunting regulations were liberalized during regular seasons, traditional hunting restrictions (e.g., prohibition on use of electronic calls, requirement for plugged shotguns, bag and possession limits) were relaxed or removed to promote increased harvest, and habitat management regimes on some refuges were altered to increase exposure of the birds to hunting outside of refuge areas. Additional amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* in Canada and the United States were made to allow conservation harvests of such overabundant species outside of hunting seasons.

Though most attention was focused on overabundance of Lesser Snow Geese, Ross's Geese were designated as overabundant in the United States in 1999, and have been included in regulations allowing spring conservation harvests there ever since. In Canada, a court decision in 1999 determined that overabundance regulations could not be applied to Ross's Geese because it had not been demonstrated that they were contributing to the habitat damage.

It is now clear that Ross's Geese contribute to habitat degradation on nesting and staging areas where they occur in large numbers (Alisauskas *et al.* 2006b, Abraham *et al.* 2012). Like Lesser Snow Geese, Ross's Geese grub during nest building and during spring staging, when a large portion of their diet is made up of the roots and rhizomes of sedges and grasses (Ryder and Alisauskas 1995). Alisauskas *et al.* (2006b) found that vegetative cover

was removed in areas occupied by nesting Ross's Geese, resulting in exposure of mineral substrate and peat. This led to reduced vegetative species richness that worsened over time, particularly in low-lying habitats preferred by Ross's Geese for nesting. Reduced graminoid abundance caused by foraging of geese has also led to dramatic declines in small mammal abundance around dense nesting colonies (Samelius and Alisauskas 2009). Didiuk *et al.* (2001) suggested that use by Ross's Geese of nesting areas previously degraded by Lesser Snow Geese (e.g., on the west coast of Hudson Bay) may slow recovery of those areas due to the ongoing effects of foraging and nest building. The smaller bill morphology of Ross's Geese may allow them to crop vegetation more closely to the ground than do Lesser Snow Geese, adding to the intensity of grazing.

Ross's Geese are closely related to Lesser Snow Geese, and co-occur with the latter species throughout the year; their behavioural and morphological similarity has led to harvest management of the two species in aggregate since 1978 (Moser and Duncan 2001). In the mid-1960s, most Ross's Geese (>90%) nested in the central Arctic of Canada, and wintered in the Central Valley of California (Melinchuk and Ryder 1980). Though comprehensive estimates of population size were not available until recently, photographic surveys of known nesting areas indicated fewer than 100 000 nesting Ross's Geese in the mid-1960s (Kerbes 1994). The continental population objective for Ross's Geese has been 100 000 birds since the inception of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan in 1986. By the mid-2000s, Ross's Geese had expanded their range eastward on both nesting and wintering areas (Alisauskas *et al.* 2006a), and the population was estimated to number between 1.5–2.5 million adult birds (Alisauskas *et al.* 2009; 2011, 2012), despite efforts to stop the growth of the population through increased harvest by hunters.

Alisauskas *et al.* (2006a) analyzed hunter recoveries of Ross's Geese captured and marked in the Queen Maud Gulf region of the central Canadian Arctic, and found that survival of adults had declined during the period 1994–2000, reaching a low of approximately 0.80, apparently in response to concurrent increases in harvest. The authors noted, however, that during this same time period, the Ross's Goose population at one of the largest known breeding colonies in the Queen Maud Gulf region had shown sustained growth, suggesting that an adult survival rate of 0.80 was unlikely to have negative consequence for continental Ross's Goose populations. Since 2001 (the last year that Alisauskas *et al.* [2006a] considered), continental harvest of adult Ross's Geese has apparently stabilized, and harvest rates (the annual proportion of the adult population harvested by hunters) have declined to only about 2–3% (Alisauskas *et al.* 2009, 2012; Dufour *et al.* 2012). Annual survival of Ross's Geese declined from 0.897 (95% CI = 0.789–0.953) to a low of 0.827 (95% CI = 0.801–0.850) during the period 1989–1997, then increased steadily from 1998 onward, reaching a high of 0.950 (95% CI = 0.899–0.976) in 2009. Notably, this reversal of the survival trajectory occurred in the face of some of the highest annual harvest levels estimated for adult Ross's Geese since 1989 (Alisauskas *et al.* 2012).

Multiple lines of evidence indicate that Ross's Goose populations have continued to grow, both in the central Arctic and at the continental level (Alisauskas *et al.* 2009, 2012). Collectively, these observations suggest that, like Snow Geese, increases in harvest of Ross's Geese have been outpaced by concurrent increases in abundance, thereby diminishing the effects of harvest on adult survival (Dufour *et al.* 2012). In fact, Ross's Goose numbers have continued to increase at a higher rate than have Lesser Snow Geese since the start of conservation actions in 1999, and continued growth of the Ross's Goose population is predicted to occur (Alisauskas *et al.* 2006a; Alisauskas *et al.* 2012; Dufour *et al.* 2012). Thus, the environmental damage being caused, with its effects on other species and ecosystem structure and function, is expected to continue to increase.

Designation of Ross's Geese as overabundant is therefore being considered by the CWS and would provide tools to liberalize harvest under special conservation measures such as spring harvest, use of electronic calls or baiting.

Hunting Regulations for Snow Geese for the 2013–2014 Season

The special conservation measures for Snow Geese that will be effect in fall 2013 and spring 2014 are posted on the EC Nature website: www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=en&n=a297b56f-1, and are shown in Appendix A of this report.

The changes made to the regulations for Snow Geese are as follows:

- Possession limits in Quebec and Ontario have been removed;
- The size of a spring no-hunting zone near Montmagny in Quebec has been reduced;
- Length of the spring special conservation season in Manitoba has been extended by two weeks. The season will open on March 14 rather than April 1. This measure will be in effect in spring 2014; and
- Restrictions that were in place on decoy types used with electronic Snow Goose call recordings have been lifted in Quebec and Ontario.

See the section below for more detail about these new regulations.

Hunting Regulations for the 2013–2014 Season

Many comments were received through the consultation period. Overall, provincial governments as well as hunter associations and individual hunters were supportive of the amendments to the migratory game bird regulations for the 2013–2014 season.

Several letters and emails were received in the Atlantic provinces expressing support for all of the proposals, especially those regarding the liberalization of the Black Duck harvest. However, several hunters on Prince Edward Island were concerned about the potential vulnerability of locally wintering Black Ducks during January when their distribution may be restricted to a few areas of open water. Hunters also suggested that there may be some difficulty in retrieving ducks during this period. In New Brunswick, some hunters expressed similar concerns about vulnerability of ducks due to ice, and were unconvinced that current population levels could sustain the more liberal harvest afforded by the January season. In response to these concerns, EC reduced the season length for Black Duck from the original proposal. Thus, the January portion of the season in the original proposal was removed for Prince Edward Island as well as in Zone 2 in New Brunswick. The open season for ducks in Nova Scotia was reduced by one week to achieve some degree of alignment with the seasons in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. EC held consultation sessions in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick regarding the updated recommendations for Black Duck, and the majority of stakeholders supported the changes.

While EC and the province of Alberta primarily received support for a Sandhill Crane hunting season, some stakeholder concerns were raised about the possible impact on the population and about perceived risks of misidentification in taking Whooping Cranes while hunting Sandhill Cranes. The Province of Alberta informed Environment Canada that it would prefer to conduct further consultations with stakeholders regarding the proposal to introduce a Sandhill Crane hunting season. Consequently, Environment Canada will not proceed with Sandhill Crane hunting in Alberta for the 2013-2014 season.

The regulations in effect for 2013–2014 are shown in Appendix A (Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries). The amendments were approved by the Governor-in-Council on June 6, 2013.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck

An International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck was adopted in July 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The strategy allows additional harvest opportunity for American Black Ducks in Canada for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

– *American Black Duck daily bag limits in Newfoundland*

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck has been implemented in Newfoundland through prescribed regulatory packages. A liberal regime will be in effect for the 2013–2014 hunting season; 6 American Black Ducks in the daily bag (an increase from 4 to 6) for the first part of the hunting season (September 7 to November 28, 2013). Due to an increase in harvest susceptibility later in the season, a restriction of 4 Black Ducks allowed in the daily bag will be in effect for the last 30 days of the season (November 29 to December 28, 2013 inclusive). Similar measures have also been implemented in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

– *Harmonization of season dates in Labrador*

Season opening dates have been harmonized across Labrador for ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks and eiders), geese and snipe, and the season length has been extended by 1 week (total of 106 days). Thus, the opening season date in fall 2013 will be the first Saturday in September and the closing date the third Saturday in December for all Labrador zones.

Increasing the possession limit to three times the daily bag limit for some migratory game birds in Newfoundland and Labrador

Possession limits for ducks (other than mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) have been liberalized in Newfoundland and Labrador. Possession limits increased from two to three times the daily bag limit. Similar measures have also been implemented in Prince Edward, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Possession limit liberalizations were instituted in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and in 2010, in Quebec in 2011 and in British Columbia in 2012.

Waterfowler Heritage Days in Labrador

Beginning in September 2013, a Waterfowler Heritage Day will be held across Labrador. Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Waterfowler Heritage Days are currently in effect in all provinces in Canada.

Prince Edward Island

Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck was adopted in July 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The strategy allows additional harvest opportunity for American Black Ducks in Canada for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

– *American Black Duck daily bag limits*

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck has been implemented in Prince Edward Island through prescribed regulatory packages. A liberal regime will be in effect for the 2013–2014 hunting season; 6 American Black Ducks in the daily bag (an increase from 4 to 6) for the first part of the hunting season (October 1 to December 14, 2013). Due to an increase in harvest susceptibility later in the season, a restriction of 4 American Black Duck/Mallard hybrids or 4 American Black Ducks allowed in the daily bag will be in effect for the period beginning on December 1 and ending on December 31, 2013, inclusive. Similar measures have also been implemented for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

– *Increasing the season length*

The length of the regular hunting season for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) and snipe has been increased by two weeks. Duck seasons will open on October 1 and close on December 31. Similar measures were also implemented in Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Increasing the season length for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters

The season length for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters was increased slightly to allow a hunting season opening date (which will be on October 1) coincident with that for other duck species (see Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black). Season closing dates will remain December 31.

Increasing the possession limit to three times the daily bag limit for some migratory game birds

Possession limits for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) have been liberalized in Prince Edward Island. Possession limits increased from two to three times the daily bag limit. Similar measures were also implemented in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Possession limit liberalizations were instituted in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 2010, in Quebec in 2011, and in British Columbia in 2012.

Increasing opportunities to harvest Canada Geese

Spring surveys conducted annually to estimate numbers of waterfowl breeding in the Maritime provinces have identified a significant increase in abundance of temperate-breeding Canada Geese over the past 15 years. It is recognized that temperate-breeding Canada Geese cause conflicts with humans. The following measures were implemented to help reduce nuisance and crop depredation problems associated with temperate-breeding Canada Geese by allowing an increase in harvest pressure. While allowing this additional harvest opportunity on temperate-breeding Canada Geese, the regulations will continue to afford an appropriate level of protection to migrant Canada Geese.

– *Establishment of an early hunting season*

An early (September) Canada Goose season has been established on Prince Edward Island for the 2013–2014 hunting season. This early season will occur before most migrant geese arrive on Prince Edward Island and as such will increase harvest pressure on locally breeding geese only. Three additional geese could be taken daily during the early September Canada Goose season only; possession limits for geese would remain fixed at 16. The September Canada Goose season will open on the Tuesday following Labour Day and continue for 14 consecutive days (inclusive of opening day).

Similar seasons have been in place in other provinces in Canada (including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) and have been considered at least partially effective in controlling population growth for temperate-breeding Canada Geese.

– *Extending the regular hunting season*

The regular goose season has been extended to the end of December to allow hunters to take advantage of additional days afield while appropriately managing harvest on migrant Canada Geese. Bag limits during the October through December portion of the goose season will be 5 geese daily until November 14, after which the bag limits will be reduced to three geese daily for the remainder of the season.

Nova Scotia

Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck was adopted in July 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The strategy allows additional harvest opportunity for American Black Ducks in Canada for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

– *American Black Duck daily bag limits*

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck was implemented in Nova Scotia through prescribed regulatory packages. A liberal regime will be in effect for the 2013–2014 hunting season; 6 American Black Ducks in the daily bag (an increase from 4 to 6) for the first part of the hunting season (October 1 to November 30 in Zone 1, and October 1 to December 7 in zones 2 and 3). Due to an increase in harvest susceptibility later in the season, a restriction of 4 black ducks allowed in the daily bag will be in effect from December 1 to January 7 in Zone 1, and December 8 to January 14 in zones 2 and 3. Similar measures were also implemented in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

– *Increasing the season length*

The season length for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) and snipe has been increased. Duck seasons in Zone 1 will open on October 1 and close on January 7, whereas duck season in zones 2 and 3 will open on October 8 and close on January 14. Similar measures have also been implemented in Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Increasing season length for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters

The season length for Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters has been increased to allow hunting season opening and closing dates (Zone 1: October 1 to January 7; zones 2 and 3: October 8 to January 14) that are coincident with those for other duck species (see Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck).

Increasing the possession limit to three times the daily bag limit for some migratory game birds

Possession limits for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) have been liberalized in Nova Scotia. Possession limits increased from two to three times the daily bag limit. Similar measures were also implemented in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Possession limit liberalizations were instituted in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 2010, in Quebec in 2011 and in British Columbia in 2012.

Canada Goose possession limit

The possession limit has been increased from 10 to 16 for the entire duration of the open season for Canada Geese in order to allow hunters additional time to fully utilize harvested birds taken in the early September season.

New Brunswick

Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck was adopted in July 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The strategy allows additional harvest opportunity for American Black Ducks in Canada for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

– *American Black Duck daily bag limits*

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck has been implemented in New Brunswick through prescribed regulatory packages. A liberal regime will be in effect for the 2013–2014 hunting season; 6 American Black Ducks in the daily bag (an increase from 4 to 6) for the first part of the hunting season (October 15 to December 14 in Zone 1, and October 1 to November 30 in Zone 2). Due to an

increase in harvest susceptibility later in the season, a reduction to 4 black ducks allowed in the daily bag will be effective for the remainder of the season (Zone 1: December 15 to January 14, and Zone 2: December 1 to January 14). Similar measures were also implemented in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

– *Increasing season length*

The season length for ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters), geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese) and snipe has been increased during the regular duck season. The seasons will open on October 15 and close on January 14 in Zone 1, whereas the seasons will open on October 1 and close on December 31 in Zone 2. Similar measures were also implemented in Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Increasing the possession limit to three times the daily bag limit for some migratory game birds

Possession limits for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) have been liberalized in New Brunswick. Possession limits increased from two to three times the daily bag limit. Similar measures were also implemented in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Possession limit liberalizations were instituted in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 2010, in Quebec in 2011 and in British Columbia in 2012.

Canada Goose possession limit

The possession limit has been increased from 10 to 16 for the entire duration of the open season for Canada Geese in order to allow hunters additional time to fully utilize harvested birds taken in the early September season.

Quebec

Hunting season length for most migratory game birds

The number of open season days for most migratory game bird species has been increased to 107, the maximum number allowed under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* (including Waterfowler Heritage Days). This change applies to all hunting districts in Quebec except District G (county of Magdalen Islands). This measure will provide hunters with additional opportunity to hunt at the end of the hunting season without significantly increasing the number of harvested migratory birds.

Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck was adopted in July 2012 by the CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This strategy allows additional harvest opportunity for American Black Ducks in Canada for the 2013–2014 hunting season. A liberal regime will be in effect in Quebec: 6 American Black Ducks in the daily bag limit (an increase from 4 to 6) and a possession limit of 18 (increase from 8 to 18) for all hunting districts in Quebec except for a sector bordering Ontario. The excluded zone includes all of the area south of Route 148 and west of Highway 15. This will harmonize regulations in Quebec with those in Ontario and will protect the southwestern Quebec American Black Duck population.

Snow Geese

– *Removing restrictions on decoy types used with electronic Snow Goose recordings*

The requirement to use only blue or white phase Snow Goose decoys when electronic Snow Goose recordings are being used was lifted. Decoy restrictions were implemented formerly due to concern about the potential vulnerability of Canada Geese to electronic Snow Goose recordings; however, research has since shown that Canada Geese are less vulnerable to electronic recordings of Snow Geese than to traditional hunting methods (Caswell *et al.* 2003). Removal of this restriction will allow hunters to target both Canada and Snow Geese during the same hunt in fall (Canada Geese may not be hunted in spring), which would provide additional opportunity to manage overabundant Snow Geese through hunting.

– *Removing the possession limit*

The possession limit for Snow Geese has been removed. This measure may increase the harvest of an overabundant species that is above population objectives while maintaining good use of harvested birds.

– *Increasing opportunity to harvest Snow Geese*

Some agricultural fields were excluded from a spring no-hunting zone near Montmagny in order to provide additional opportunity to manage overabundant Snow Geese.

Canada Geese

The possession limit for Canada Geese has been removed. This measure is intended to increase the harvest of temperate-breeding Canada Geese.

Geographic coordinates of the Nicolet no-hunting zone

The geographic coordinates of the Nicolet no-hunting zone were modified to correct an error in the text of the regulations.

Updating species names to current nomenclature

The name "Common Moorhen" has been changed to "Common Gallinule" to reflect a recent decision made by the American Ornithologists' Union.

Ontario

Implementation of the International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck

The International Harvest Strategy for American Black Duck was adopted in July 2012 by CWS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This strategy allows additional harvest opportunity for American Black Ducks in Canada for the 2013–2014 hunting season. A liberal regime will be in effect in Ontario; 107-day hunting season in all Hunting Districts, a daily bag limit of 4 Black Ducks in the Hudson-James Bay, Northern and Central Hunting Districts (increase from 2 to 4) and a daily bag limit of 2 Black Ducks in the Southern Hunting District (increase from 1 to 2). Opening and closing dates will be the same as for other duck species in Ontario.

Canada and Cackling Geese

- *Removing restrictions on the daily bag limit*

The daily bag limit for Canada and Cackling Geese has been increased from 8 to 10 birds during the early and late seasons in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (WMUs) 83 and 86. This change will harmonize Canada Goose hunting regulations in these WMUs with the majority of other WMUs in the Southern Hunting District and may result in an increase in the harvest of temperate-breeding Canada Geese. Restrictions on the daily bag limit for Canada Geese in WMUs 83 and 86 were originally established to limit harvest of Southern James Bay Population (SJBP) Canada Geese. Recent analyses of band recovery data indicate that the harvest of SJBP Canada Geese in these WMUs is minimal and no greater than that in neighbouring WMUs without special bag limit restrictions. This may help to maintain the Ontario temperate-breeding population of Canada Geese at a desired level. It should be noted that daily bag limit restrictions remain unchanged for WMUs 82, 84, 85, 93 and 94.

Removing the possession limit

The possession limit for Canada and Cackling Geese has been removed from all WMUs in Ontario to increase opportunities for hunters who might otherwise be forced to stop hunting or to gift their birds in order to continue hunting while maintaining good use of harvested birds. This measure may also result in an increase in the harvest of temperate-breeding Canada Geese in Ontario, a species above population objectives and that causes conflicts with humans.

Snow Geese

- *Removing the possession limit*

The possession limit for Snow Geese has been removed in all hunting districts. This measure may increase the harvest of an overabundant species that is above population objectives while maintaining good use of harvested birds.

- *Removing restrictions on decoy types used with electronic Snow Goose recordings*

The requirement to use only blue or white phase Snow Goose decoys when electronic Snow Goose recordings are being used was lifted in WMU 65 in Eastern Ontario (the only WMU where the special conservation measures apply). Decoy restrictions were implemented previously due to concern about the potential vulnerability of Canada Geese to electronic Snow Goose recordings; however, research has since shown that Canada Geese are less vulnerable to electronic recordings of Snow Geese than to traditional hunting methods (Caswell *et al.* 2003). Removal of this restriction will allow hunters to target both Canada and Snow geese during the same hunt in fall (Canada Geese may not be hunted in spring), which would provide additional opportunity to manage overabundant Snow Geese through hunting.

Establishing a hunting season for Mourning Dove

- *Season dates and bag and possession limits*

A new hunting season for Mourning Doves in the Central and Southern Hunting Districts will open in Ontario in early September 2013. The Mourning Dove season will follow season length and daily bag

limit as prescribed in the U.S. Eastern Management Unit for doves. Thus, the daily bag limit will be 15 and the season length will be 70 days. The possession limit will be three times the daily bag limit as for other migratory game bird species in Ontario. The season will commence on the same day as the early Canada Goose hunting season in the Central and Southern Hunting Districts.

A 2011 report completed by the CWS – Ontario Region evaluating breeding population status and harvest potential of Mourning Doves determined that Mourning Doves could be hunted sustainably in Ontario.

– *Non-toxic shot requirement*

Hunting Mourning Doves in Ontario will require the use of non-toxic shots.

Updating species names to current nomenclature

The name "Common Moorhen" was changed to "Common Gallinule" to reflect a recent decision made by the American Ornithologists' Union.

Manitoba

Season opening date

The hunting season in Game Bird Hunting Zones (GBHZs) 2, 3 and 4 will open earlier in 2013–2014 (change from September 8 to September 1) for residents of Canada. This change will create consistency in opening dates for migratory game birds in Manitoba and across the Prairie provinces, and will provide more opportunity for hunters to experience waterfowl hunting during mild weather.

Extending Waterfowler Heritage Days throughout Manitoba

Waterfowler Heritage Days have been extended throughout the province. They have been in effect in Game Bird Hunting Zones (GBHZs) 2, 3 and 4, and will be offered in GBHZ 1 from September 1 to September 7. This change will provide young hunters under the age of majority with a province-wide opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. Waterfowler Heritage Days are in effect in all provinces in Canada.

Increasing the daily bag limit for Canada and Cackling Geese

The daily bag limit for Canada and Cackling geese has been increased from 8 to 12 from September 1 to September 23 in Game Hunting Area 38. However, from September 24 to November 30, the bag limit will revert to 8 per day, 24 in possession.

Temperate-breeding Canada Geese continue to undergo rapid population growth throughout southern Manitoba and particularly in the City of Winnipeg. A relatively small window of opportunity exists for a targeted harvest of the temperate-breeding geese prior to the arrival of arctic-nesting geese. A higher bag limit early in the season will maximize opportunity to harvest geese that nest in and around Winnipeg.

Snow Goose and Ross's Goose

The afternoon restriction on hunting Snow or Ross's geese by non-residents of Canada has been lifted. From now on, non-residents may hunt in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4 and Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14, 14A, part of 16, 18, 18A–C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A, 25 from one-half hour before sunrise and one-half hour after sunset. This measure will provide additional opportunity to manage overabundant Snow Geese, and may contribute to reduce the growth of the population, through hunting.

Snow Goose – extending the special conservation season length beginning in spring 2014

The spring special conservation season for Snow Geese in Game Bird Hunting Zones 2, 3 and 4 will open earlier in 2014; i.e. on March 15 rather than on April 1. In early springs, Snow Geese arrive prior to April 1. Thus, this measure will provide additional opportunity to manage this overabundant species, and contribute to reducing the growth of the population, through hunting, particularly in early springs.

Saskatchewan

Establishing Waterfowler Heritage Days

Waterfowler Heritage Days have been established across Saskatchewan, beginning with the 2013-2014 season. They will occur during the Labour Day long weekend in September and the Thanksgiving long weekend in October. This change will provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as

mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. Waterfowler Heritage Days are currently in all provinces in Canada.

Alberta

Establishing restrictions on daily bag and possession limits for non-residents of Canada for Barrow's and Common Goldeneye

The bag limit for Barrow's and Common Goldeneye has been reduced from 8 to 2 per day, from 24 to 6 in possession for non-residents of Canada. A small subset of lakes within Alberta are of high importance to the Western (intermountain) population of Barrow's Goldeneye. Concentrations of up to 10% of this population of Barrow's Goldeneye may occur within a restricted area making the population vulnerable to excessive harvest. It can be difficult to distinguish between Barrow's and Common Goldeneye, so establishing restrictions on daily bag and possession limits on both species for non-residents of Canada will reduce the risk of unsustainable harvest of Barrow's Goldeneyes.

British Columbia

No regulatory changes were made for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

Yukon Territory

No regulatory changes were made for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes were made for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

Nunavut

No regulatory changes were made for the 2013–2014 hunting season.

Please Report Bird Bands

The North American Bird Banding Program relies on the public to report bird bands to our office. Reporting bird bands helps scientists and wildlife managers continue to learn about, monitor and conserve our bird populations.

There are three ways to report bands to the Canadian Bird Banding Office: online at www.reportband.gov, by calling toll-free 1-800-327-2263 (1-800-327-BAND), or by writing to:

Bird Banding Office
National Wildlife Research Centre
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0H3
Email: BBO_CWS@ec.gc.ca

By submitting your encounter reports online, you will immediately receive banding data, and you have the option to print your certificate of appreciation at home.

The Web address has replaced the postal address on new bands. The toll-free telephone number remains on bands. Hunters can still expect to find various types of bands on waterfowl, including bands without the Web address or phone number. All bands can be reported online (www.reportband.gov), by phone or by mail.

Updates to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*

Amendment to Allow for the Temporary Possession of Migratory Birds for Disease Testing

The Government of Canada wants to inform the public of a variance of the application of paragraph 6(*b*) of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, issued under the authority of s. 36 of the same regulations, to allow for the temporary possession of found dead migratory birds, which is in effect until September 2013. This variance order will be extended to September 2014.

As public participation in the study of dead migratory birds is necessary to help conduct surveys on avian viruses, it is permitted to temporarily possess dead migratory birds, to allow for swift delivery of such birds to provincial or territorial authorities for analysis. The Government of Canada is responsible, under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, to ensure that migratory birds are protected and conserved, and testing dead birds is believed to be the most effective method available for the detection of avian viruses.

What you need to do if you find a dead migratory bird:

Contact the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre by visiting their website at www.ccwhc.ca/contact_us.php or by phoning 1-800-567-2033.

Visit the Public Health Agency of Canada website at www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/influenza/fs-hwb-fr-mos-eng.php for guidance on precautions to take when handling wild birds.

For more information on the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, visit www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=en&n=3DF2F089-1.

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Appendix A – 2013–2014 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory

Summaries are also available on the EC Nature national website at:
www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=8FAC341C-1

www.ec.gc.ca

Additional information can be obtained at:

Environment Canada
Inquiry Centre
10 Wellington Street, 23rd Floor
Gatineau QC K1A 0H3
Telephone: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only) or 819-997-2800
Fax: 819-994-1412
TTY: 819-994-0736
Email: enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Environment Canada / Environnement Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador

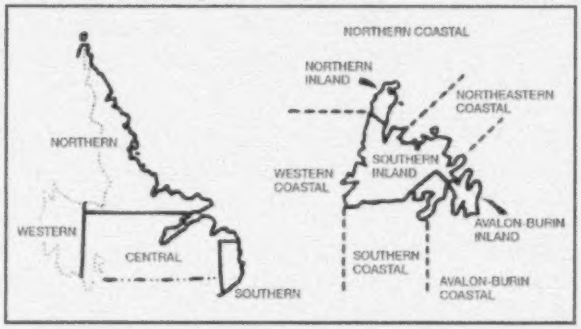
Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
6 Bruce Street
Mount Pearl, Newfoundland and Labrador A1N 4T3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Waterfowl and Snipe Hunting Zones



"Coastal" refers to that portion of the coast lying within 100 metres of the mean ordinary high-water mark, including the coastal portions of offshore islands and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Nunatsiavut Government, have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Daily bag limits for American Black Ducks in Newfoundland – Increased daily bag limit for American Black Ducks in the early part of the hunting season.

Possession limit for ducks – The possession limit for most ducks increases from 2 to 3 times the daily bag. **Note** this increase **does not apply** to mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters **in Newfoundland, or** to mergansers, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters **in Labrador** – The possession limits remain 2 times the daily bag for these species.

Introduction of Waterfowler Heritage Days across Labrador – Waterfowler Heritage Days are now in all zones across Labrador.

Increase in season length for ducks in Labrador – With the exception of mergansers, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

Murre (turr) hunters: All hunters must purchase and be in possession of a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and a Habitat Conservation Stamp while hunting murres. This hunt is only open to **residents** of Newfoundland and Labrador. Murres are the only migratory bird that can be legally hunted from a power boat. Any occupant of a boat who shoots or retrieves murres, or anyone who operates a boat to pursue murres, is hunting as defined in the *Migratory Birds Regulations* and is **required** to hold a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for murres (turrs). For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement at 709-772-7040, your local RCMP detachment, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).

OPEN SEASONS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks,* Harlequin Ducks,** eiders and scoters), geese and snipe	Long-tailed Ducks,* eiders and scoters
All coastal zones	Sept. 21 to Dec. 28, 2013 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 14, 2013	Nov. 23, 2013, to Feb. 28, 2014
All inland zones	Sept. 21 to Dec. 28, 2013 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 14, 2013	No open season

* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.
** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks,* Harlequin Ducks,** eiders and scoters)	Mergansers	Long-tailed Ducks,* eiders and scoters	Geese	Snipe
Daily bag	6(*a*)	6	6	5	10
Possession	18(*b*)	12	12	10	20

* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.
** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.
(*a*) Not more than 1 Barrow's Goldeneye and, during the period beginning on November 29 and ending on December 28, 2013, not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.
(*b*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

OPEN SEASONS IN LABRADOR (No open season for Harlequin Ducks**)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks** and eiders), geese and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21, 2013 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 7, 2013	Sept. 28, 2013, to Jan. 11, 2014
Western Labrador Zone	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21, 2013 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 7, 2013	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21, 2013 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 7, 2013	Nov. 23, 2013, to Feb. 28, 2014
Central Labrador Zone	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21, 2013 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY: Sept. 7, 2013	Oct. 26 to Nov. 30, 2013, and Jan. 4 to Feb. 28, 2014

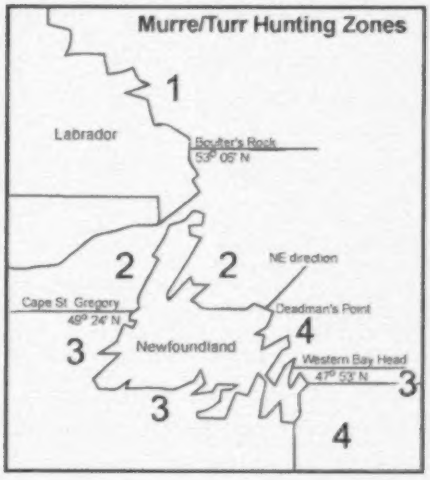
** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin Ducks,** eiders and scoters)	Mergansers, scoters and eiders	Geese	Snipe
Daily bag	6(*a*)	6	5	10
Possession	18(*b*)	12	10	20

** Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers or Squeakers.

(*a*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*b*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.



OPEN SEASONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Area	Murres
Zone No. 1	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013
Zone No. 2	Oct. 6, 2013, to Jan. 20, 2014
Zone No. 3	Nov. 25, 2013, to Mar. 10, 2014
Zone No. 4	Nov. 3, 2013, to Jan. 10, 2014, and Feb. 2 to Mar. 10, 2014

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turrs)

Limits	Murres
Daily bag	20
Possession	40

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CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV

ISSN 1925-6949

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Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Prince Edward Island

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds (such as minimum required distances from residences and businesses), please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Increase in season length for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed ducks, Harlequin ducks, eiders and scoters) **and snipe** – The season is extended to the end of December.

Daily bag limits for American Black Ducks – Increased daily bag limit for American Black Ducks in the early part of the hunting season.

Possession limits for ducks – Increased possession limit for ducks (other than Common and Red-Breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) from 2 to 3 times the daily bag limit.

Goose seasons – A new early (September) goose season of 14 days will open on the day following Labour Day. Additionally, the regular goose season is extended to the end of December. The daily bag for geese is restricted to 3 birds after November 15.

Possession limit for geese – Is fixed at 16 throughout the duration of the goose season.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Prince Edward Island, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

CRIME STOPPERS

Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement has joined forces with Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) and snipe	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	Sept. 21, 2013 WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2013	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2013	Sept. 3 to Sept. 16, 2013 Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2013	Sept. 30 to Dec. 14, 2013

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(*a*)	6(*c*)	5(*e*)(*f*)	8	10
Possession	18(*b*)	12(*d*)	16	16	20

(*a*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye and, during the period beginning on December 1 and ending on December 31, 2013, not more than 4 may be Mallard–American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks or any combination of them.
(*b*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*c*) Not more than 4 may be scoters.
(*d*) Not more than 8 may be scoters.
(*e*) Up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily during the 14-day period from September 3 to September 16, 2013.
(*f*) Not more than 3 daily during the period beginning on November 15 and ending on December 31, 2013.

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Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Increase in season length for ducks – Some of the open seasons for ducks have been extended.

Daily bag limits for American Black Ducks – Increased daily bag limit for American Black Ducks in the early part of the hunting season.

Possession limits for ducks – Increased possession limit for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) from 2 to 3 times the daily bag limit.

Farmland restriction lifted – Since 2012, the early season (September) restriction of hunting only on farmland for Canada and Cackling Geese no longer applies.

Possession limit for geese – Is fixed at 16 throughout the duration of the goose season.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern, and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is prohibited. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures and minimum required distances from residences and businesses.

National Wildlife Areas located in Nova Scotia are administered under the *Wildlife Area Regulations* of the *Canada Wildlife Act*. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Nova Scotia, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement at 506-364-5044, your local RCMP detachment, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources at 1-800-565-2224, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).

OPEN SEASONS IN NOVA SCOTIA **(No open season for Harlequin Ducks)**

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, scoters, Goldeneyes and Buffleheads)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, scoters, Goldeneyes and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodcock and snipe
Zone No. 1*	Sept. 21, 2013	Oct. 1, 2013, to Jan. 7, 2014	Oct. 1, 2013, to Jan. 7, 2014	Sept. 3 to Sept. 17, 2013, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2013	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 21, 2013	Oct. 8, 2013, to Jan. 14, 2014	Oct. 8, 2013, to Jan. 14, 2014	Sept. 3 to Sept. 23, 2013, and Oct. 22, 2013, to Jan. 15, 2014	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 21, 2013	Oct. 8, 2013, to Jan. 14, 2014	Oct. 8, 2013, to Jan. 14, 2014	Sept. 3 to Sept. 23, 2013, and Oct. 22, 2013, to Jan. 15, 2014	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013

* "Zone No. 1" means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings and Annapolis.
"Zone No. 2" means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness and Richmond, except the area described under Zone 3.
"Zone No. 3" means Bras d'Or Lake and all waters draining into Bras d'Or Lake including waters on the lake side of the highway bridge on Great Bras d'Or at Seal Islands (Highway No. 105), at St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet (Highway No. 4) and at Bras d'Or on St. Andrews Channel (Highway No. 105).

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(*a*)	5(*c*)	5(*e*)(*f*)	8	10
Possession	18(*b*)	10(*d*)	16	16	20

(*a*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In Zone No. 1 during the period beginning on December 1, 2013, and ending on January 7, 2014, and in Zone No. 2 and Zone No. 3 during the period beginning on December 8, 2013, and ending on January 14, 2014, not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.
(*b*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*c*) Not more than 4 may be scoters.
(*d*) Not more than 8 may be scoters.
(*e*) In Zone No. 1, up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 3 to September 17, 2013.
(*f*) In Zone No. 2 and Zone No. 3, up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 3 to September 23, 2013.

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New Brunswick

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
17 Waterfowl Lane
P.O. Box 6227
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Hunting Zones

Zone No. 1
Saint John County south of No. 1 Highway and west of Saint John Harbour, that part of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, and the Grand Manan Islands and Campobello Island, except the following area, which is closed to hunting: the area in the Bay of Fundy known as The Wolves, including the surrounding waters.

Zone No. 2
The remainder of the Province of New Brunswick, except the following, which are closed to hunting: the estuary of the Tabusintac River; Bathurst Basin and most of Bathurst Harbour (two islands remain open and signs have been posted to indicate their locations); and the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports
The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures, minimum required distances from residences and businesses, the 1:00 p.m. closure for Tabusintac and Tracadie lagoons, and the requirement to use a dog while hunting woodcock during September.

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

Increase in season length – For **ducks** (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters), **geese** (other than Canada and Cackling Geese) and **snipe**.

Daily bag limits for American Black Ducks – Increased daily bag limit for American Black Ducks in the early part of the hunting season.

Possession limits for ducks – Increased possession limit for ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters) from 2 to 3 times the daily bag limit.

Farmland restriction lifted – Since 2012, the early season (September) restriction of hunting only on farmland for Canada and Cackling Geese no longer applies.

Possession limit for geese – Is fixed at 16 throughout the duration of the goose season.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place.

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

National Wildlife Areas located in New Brunswick are administered under the *Wildlife Area Regulations* of the *Canada Wildlife Act*. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

Waterfowler Heritage Day provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In New Brunswick, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

HELPFUL TIP

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CRIME STOPPERS

Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement has joined forces with New Brunswick Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

OPEN SEASONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK **(No open season for Harlequin Ducks)**

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters), geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese) and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	Sept. 21, 2013	Oct. 15, 2013, to Jan. 14, 2014	Sept. 3 to Sept. 24, 2013, and Oct. 15, 2013, to Jan. 4, 2014	Oct. 15, 2013, to Jan. 4, 2014, and Feb. 1 to Feb. 24, 2014	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, 2013
Zone No. 2	Sept. 21, 2013	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2013	Sept. 3 to Sept. 24, 2013, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2013	Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2013	Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, 2013

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(*a*)	6(*c*)	5(*e*)	8	10
Possession	18(*b*)	12(*d*)	16	16	20

(*a*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In Zone No. 1 during the period beginning on December 15, 2013, and ending on January 14, 2014, and in Zone No. 2 during the period beginning on December 1 and ending on December 31, 2013, not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.
(*b*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*c*) Not more than 4 may be scoters, and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, 2014, not more than 4 eiders may be taken daily.
(*d*) Not more than 8 may be scoters, and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, 2014, not more than 8 eiders may be possessed.
(*e*) Up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 3 to September 24, 2013, inclusive.

Canada

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CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV

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Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Quebec

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
801-1550 D'Estimauville Avenue
Québec, Quebec G1J 0C3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
Fax: 418-649-6591
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR QUEBEC

Increase in season length – Extended seasons for ducks, geese and snipe in many Hunting Districts.

Daily bag limit for Black Ducks –Is increased to 6, with the exception of the area in District F that is south of Route 148 and west of Highway 15.

Removal of possession limits for Canada Geese and Snow Geese.

Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used while hunting Snow Geese. Any species for which there is an open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese using these recorded calls.

Any combination of decoys can be used to hunt any migratory game bird for which there is an open season.

Additional area for hunting overabundant Snow Geese – In the municipality of Montmagny, during the spring season.

Species name change – The species name "Moorhen" has changed to "Gallinule."

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place. Hunters may obtain useful information on the Barrow's Goldeneye, especially on ways to tell this species apart from the Common Goldeneye, at the following website: www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Quebec, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians can be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC (**No open season for Harlequin Ducks or rails**)

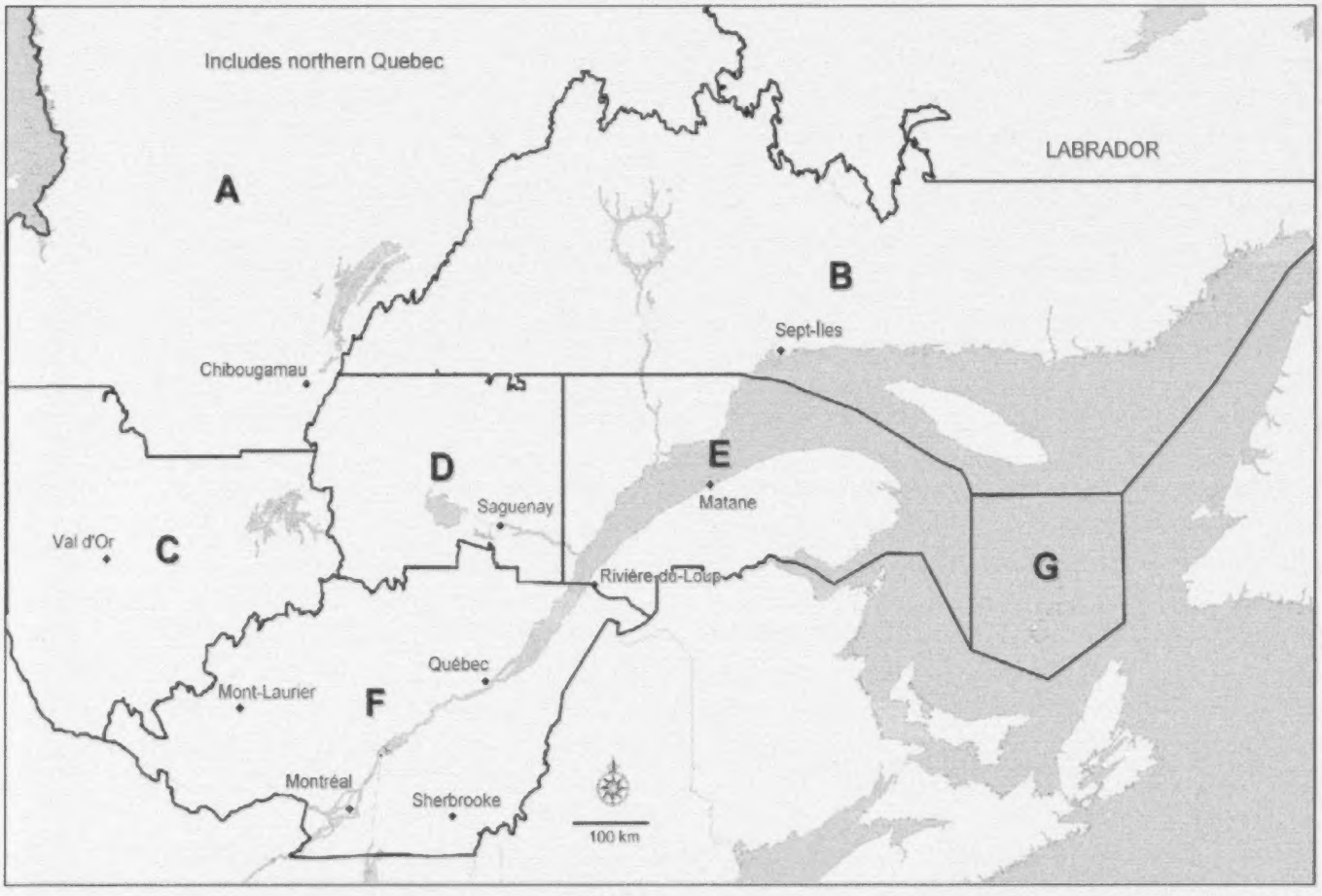
Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, woodcock and snipe, as well as coots and gallinules in District F WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin Ducks and Long-tailed Ducks), geese (other than Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and Snow Geese) and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock
District A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013
District B	Sept. 7, 2013	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013	Oct. 1, 2013, to Jan. 14, 2014(*b*)	No open season	Sept. 7 to Dec. 21, 2013
Districts C, D and E	Sept. 7, 2013	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013(*c*)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 2013(*a*) Sept. 14 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013	No open season	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013
District F	Sept. 14, 2013	Sept. 21, 2013, to Jan. 4, 2014(*c*)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 20, 2013(*a*) Sept. 21 to Dec. 21, 2013	Sept. 21, 2013, to Jan. 4, 2014	Sept. 21, 2013, to Jan. 4, 2014	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013
District G	Sept. 21, 2013	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26, 2013	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26, 2013	Nov. 1, 2013, to Feb. 14, 2014	No open season	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26, 2013

(*a*) In Districts C, D, E and F, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland.

(*b*) In District B along the northern shore west of the Natashquan River, the hunting seasons for eiders and Long-tailed Ducks are from October 1 to October 24, 2013, inclusive and from November 15, 2013, to February 5, 2014, inclusive.

(*c*) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21, 2013, in Provincial Hunting Zone 21 and 100 metres beyond this zone. In District F, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21, 2013, between Pointe Jureux (St. Irénée) and Gros Cap à l'Aigle (St. Fidèle) from routes 362 and 138 to 2 kilometres within Provincial Hunting Zone 21.

Hunting Districts



Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and gallinules	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(*a*)(*b*)(*f*)	5(*d*)(*f*)	20(*f*)	4(*f*)	8(*e*)(*f*)	10(*f*)
Possession	18(*c*)(*f*)	20(*f*)(*g*)	No limit	12(*f*)	24(*f*)	30(*f*)

(*a*) Not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks in District F (south of Route 148 and west of Highway 15).
(*b*) Not more than 1 may be Blue-winged Teal and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*c*) Not more than 2 may be Blue-winged Teal and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*d*) Up to 5 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily between September 1 and September 25, 2013.
(*e*) For non-residents of Canada, not more than 4 woodcocks may be taken daily.
(*f*) Not more than 3 birds may be taken or possessed during Waterfowler Heritage Days, with the additional species restrictions described in notes (*a*) to (*e*) applying within that total.
(*g*) No possession limit for Canada Geese.

OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted only during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013 May 1 to June 30, 2014	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*) Recorded bird calls(*d*)
District B	Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*)
Districts C and D	Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 2013(*a*), and Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2014(*a*)	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*) Recorded bird calls(*d*)
District E	Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 2013(*a*), and Sept. 14 to Dec. 28, 2013 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2014(*a*)	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*); bait crop area(*e*) Recorded bird calls(*d*); bait(*e*)
District F	Sept. 6 to Sept. 20, 2013(*a*), and Sept. 21, 2013, to Jan. 4, 2014 Mar. 1 to May 31, 2014(*a*)(*b*)(*c*)	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*); bait crop area(*e*) Recorded bird calls(*d*); bait(*e*)
District G	Sept. 28 to Dec. 26, 2013	Recorded bird calls(*d*)(*f*)

(*a*) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.
(*b*) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route 132 between the western limit of the municipality of Montmagny and the eastern limit of Cap-Saint-Ignace municipality, other than in lots 4 598 472 and 2 611 981 in Montmagny municipality.
(*c*) In District F, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.
(*d*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(*e*) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.
(*f*) Any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with recorded Snow Geese calls.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2013–2014 federal permits.

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Ontario

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
4905 Dufferin Street
Toronto, Ontario M3H 5T4
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Note that south of the French and Mattawa rivers, Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations in some municipalities, but not all. Season dates for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese in the Southern District may differ between municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted and those where it is not. Hunters should consult the provincial regulations for information about Wildlife Management Unit boundaries and a list of municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR ONTARIO

Introduction of a Mourning Dove hunting season in the Central and Southern Hunting Districts. **Note: Non-toxic shot is required** to hunt doves in Ontario.

American Black Duck – The length of the hunting season is extended to 107 days in all Hunting Districts with increased bag and possession limits.

Removal of possession limit for Canada, Cackling and Snow geese.

Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used while hunting Snow Geese. Any species for which there is an open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese using these recorded calls.

Any combination of decoys can be used to hunt any migratory game bird for which there is an open season.

Species name change – The species name "Moorhen" has changed to "Gallinule."

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in the *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern and the **bag and possession limit of 1** remains in place..

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

In Ontario, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Non-toxic shot must be used to hunt Mourning Doves in Ontario. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

In 2012 **Waterfowler Heritage Days** were introduced across the province of Ontario. Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than one young hunter.

Hunting Districts

1. **Hudson–James Bay District**
   Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, and the portions of Wildlife Management Units 1D, 25, and 26 lying east of longitude 83°45′ and north of latitude 51°
2. **Northern District**
   Wildlife Management Unit 1C, those parts of 1D, 25, and 26 lying west of longitude 83°45′ and south of latitude 51°, and Wildlife Management Units 2 to 24, 27 to 41, and 45
3. **Central District**
   Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59
4. **Southern District**
   Wildlife Management Units 60A and 61 to 95

OPEN SEASONS IN ONTARIO **(No open season for Harlequin Ducks)**

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), gallinules, coots, snipe and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), gallinules, coots, snipe and geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Woodcock	Mourning Doves
1. Hudson–James Bay District	Sept. 7, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 2013	No open season
2. Northern District	Sept. 7, 2013	Sept. 10 to Dec. 24, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 2013	No open season
3. Central District	Sept. 14, 2013	Sept. 21, 2013, to Jan. 4, 2014	Sept. 3 to Dec. 18, 2013	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20, 2013	Sept. 3 to Nov. 11, 2013(*a*)
4. Southern District	Sept. 21, 2013	Sept. 28, 2013, to Jan. 11, 2014(*b*)	Sept. 5 to Sept. 15, 2013(*c*) Sept. 5 to Sept. 14, 2013 (except for any Sunday within this period) (*d*) Sept. 28 to Dec. 31, 2013(*c*) Sept. 28, 2013, to Jan. 10, 2014 (except for any Sunday within this period) (*d*) Feb. 22 to Mar. 1, 2014 (except for any Sunday within this period) (*d*)(*e*)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20, 2013	Sept. 5 to Nov. 13, 2013(*a*)

(*a*) Non-toxic shot required.
(*b*) In Wildlife Management Unit 65, recorded Snow Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with those calls.
(*c*) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations.
(*d*) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted by provincial regulations.
(*e*) Except in Wildlife Management Unit 94.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	White-fronted Geese and Brant	Snow Geese	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails) and snipe	Gallinules	Woodcock and coots	Mourning Doves
Daily bag	6(*a*)	5(*c*)(*d*)(*e*)(*f*)(*g*)	5	20	10	4	8	15
Possession	18(*b*)	No limit	15	No limit	30	12	24	45

(*a*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In the Southern District, not more than 2 may be American Black Ducks, and in the Hudson–James Bay District, Northern District and Central District, not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks.

(*b*) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye. In the Southern District, not more than 6 may be American Black Ducks, and in the Hudson–James Bay District, Northern District and Central District, not more than 12 may be American Black Ducks.

(*c*) A total of not more than 3 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 1D in Hudson–James Bay District, and in Wildlife Management Units 23 to 31 and 37 to 41 from September 10 to December 16, 2013.

(*d*) A total of not more than 2 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from September 28, 2013, to January 10, 2014.

(*e*) A total of not more than 3 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85 and 93 from September 28 to October 31, 2013.

(*f*) Up to 5 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in
- (i) Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9, 2013,
- (ii) Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59 from September 3 to September 20, 2013,
- (iii) Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 83, 86 to 92, and 95 from September 5 to September 15, 2013, and
- (iv) Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 83, and 86 to 92 from February 22 to March 1, 2014, in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.

(*g*) Up to 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in
- (i) Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85, 93 and 94 from September 5 to September 15, 2013, and
- (ii) Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85 and 93, from February 22 to March 1, 2014, in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted.

MEASURES IN ONTARIO CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Wildlife Management Unit 65	Mar. 1 to May 31, 2014(*a*)	Recorded bird calls(*b*)

(*a*) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.

(*b*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2013–2014 federal permits.

Canada

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Manitoba

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Suite 150
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4W2
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Game Bird Hunting Zones

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR MANITOBA

Introduction of Waterfowler Heritage Days across Manitoba – Waterfowler Heritage Days are now in Zone 1.

Increase in season length for ducks, geese, coots and snipe, for residents of Canada, in Game Bird Hunting Zones 2, 3 and 4, and an extension of the spring special conservation season length in Game Bird Hunting Zones 2, 3 and 4.

Increase in the daily bag limit for Canada and Cackling Geese from 8 to 12, in Game Bird Hunting Area 38, for residents of Canada only, from September 1 to 23.

Lifting the afternoon restriction in some areas for non-residents of Canada, who can now hunt Snow and Ross's Geese from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset for the entire season in some areas of the province.

Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used while hunting Snow Geese. Any species for which there is an open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese using these recorded calls.

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Manitoba, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Game Bird Hunting Zone	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese, Brant, coots and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes	Snow and Ross's Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	American Woodcock
Zone No. 1	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013(*a*)	N/A
Zone No. 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2013	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2013(*a*)	N/A
Zone No. 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2013	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2013
Zone No. 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2013	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2013	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2013

(*a*) Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese, any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with those calls.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe	Woodcock RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Woodcock NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	8	8(*a*)	20	8(*c*)	5	5	8	10	8	4
Possession	24	24(*b*)	80	24	15	15	24	30	24	12

(*a*) In Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, not more than 4 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks or any combination of them.
(*b*) In Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, not more than 12 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks or any combination of them.
(*c*) In provincial Game Hunting Area 38, as described in regulations of the Province of Manitoba, made under the *Wildlife Act* (C.C.S.M., c. W130), up to 4 additional Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese or Brant, or any combination of them, may be taken daily during the period beginning on September 1 and ending on September 23, 2013, inclusive.

NOTE

The open season for non-residents of Canada in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4 and in provincial Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14, 14A, that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the north limit of Township 33 and Areas 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A and 25 as described in Manitoba's *Hunting Area and Zones Regulation* 220/86, of the Province of Manitoba, made under the *Wildlife Act* (C.C.S.M., c. W130), includes:

- in respect of Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant, only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from the opening date (September 24, 2013) up to and including October 13, 2013, and, after that period, from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset; and
- in respect of Snow Geese and Ross's Geese, only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset.

OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	Aug. 15 to Aug. 31, 2013, and Apr. 1 to June 15, 2014	Recorded bird calls(*a*)
Zones 2, 3 and 4	March 15 to May 31, 2014	Recorded bird calls(*a*)

(*a*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2013–2014 federal permits.

Canada

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CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV

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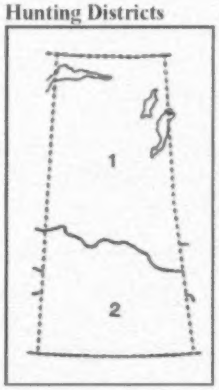
Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca) or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
115 Perimeter Road
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X4
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Hunting Districts



District No. 1 (North)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43 and 47 to 76 inclusive.

District No. 2 (South)
Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 1 to 42 inclusive and 44 to 46 inclusive.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Introduction of Waterfowler Heritage Days across Saskatchewan – To provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In 2013, Waterfowler Heritage Days in Saskatchewan are September 1 and 2 as well as October 12, 13 and 14.

Note: In District No. 2 (South), during Waterfowler Heritage Days, and following the rules of these days, young hunters and mentors may participate in the Falconry season.

Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used while hunting Snow Geese. Any species for which there is an open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese using these recorded calls.

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

In Saskatchewan, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

Cranes

Where the Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service or the Chief Provincial Game Officer of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that Whooping Cranes may be in the Saskatchewan Sandhill Crane Management Area during the open season for Sandhill Cranes in that area, such officer may prohibit the hunting of Sandhill Cranes in that area, and thereafter no person shall hunt or kill Sandhill Cranes in that area in that year.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, geese, coots, snipe and Sandhill Cranes WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 1–2, 2013, and Oct. 12–14, 2013(*b*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*b*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*b*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 1–2, 2013, and Oct. 12–14, 2013(*b*)(*c*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*b*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*b*)	Sept. 10 to Dec. 16, 2013	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*c*)

(*a*) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16, 2013, inclusive.
(*b*) Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with those calls.
(*c*) The Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all Sandhill Crane hunting.

NOTE

The open season for geese for residents and non-residents of Canada in District No. 2 (South), and the Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 inclusive, and 67 to 69 inclusive, of District No. 1 (North), includes only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 14, 2013, inclusive, and on and after October 15, 2013, geese may be hunted from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset, except east of 106 degrees west longitude, where, on and after September 1, 2013, white geese (Snow and Ross's geese) may be hunted from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset. Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all hunting until September 20, 2013.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Limits	Ducks	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(*a*)	20	8(*c*)	5	10	10
Possession	24(*b*)	60	24(*d*)	15	30	30

(*a*) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails.
(*b*) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails.
(*c*) For residents of Canada, not more than 5 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 4 may be White-fronted Geese.
(*d*) For residents of Canada, not more than 15 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 12 may be White-fronted Geese.

MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
East of 106°W longitude	Apr. 1 to May 31, 2014	Recorded bird calls(*a*)
West of 106°W longitude	Apr. 1 to April 30, 2014	Recorded bird calls(*a*)

(*a*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2013–2014 federal permits.

Canada

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Alberta

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
4999-98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T6B 2X3
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Hunting Zones

Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the Alberta Hunting Guide to ensure that they are hunting for the correct species in the correct wildlife management unit during the permitted times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to regions as presented in the Guide.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

IMPORTANT UPDATES TO THE HUNTING REGULATIONS FOR ALBERTA

Bag and possession limit for Barrow's and Common Goldeneye for non-residents of Canada: For any combination of Barrow's and Common Goldeneye, the bag limit is set at 2, and the possession limit at 6.

Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used while hunting Snow Geese. Any species for which there is an open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese using these recorded calls.

For complete details regarding the 2013–2014 hunting season, please refer to the Open Season and Bag and Possession Limit tables below.

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In Alberta, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots and snipe	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese
Zones* 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8	Sept. 7 to Sept. 8, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*b*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2013
Zones* 5, 6 and 7	Sept. 7 to Sept. 8, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2013(*c*)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2013(*a*)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2013

* "Zone No. 1" means that part of Alberta included in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (PWMUs) 501 to 506, 509 to 512, 514 to 519, 529 to 532, and 841.
"Zone No. 2" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 344, 347, 349 to 360, 520 to 528, 534 to 537, 539 to 542, and 544.
"Zone No. 3" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 200, 202 to 204, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, and 500.
"Zone No. 4" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 206, 208, 216, 220 to 222, 224, 226, 228, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 to 340, 342, 346, 348, 429, 507, 508, and 936.
"Zone No. 5" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 151, 160, 162 to 164, and 166.
"Zone No. 6" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 152, 156, 158, 210, 212, 214, 300, 302 to 306, 308, 310, 312, and 314.
"Zone No. 7" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 144, 148, and 150.
"Zone No. 8" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 316, 318, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 to 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436 to 442, and 444 to 446.

(*a*) Recorded Snow Goose calls may be used when hunting Snow Geese; any species of migratory bird for which it is open season may be taken while hunting Snow Geese with those calls.
(*b*) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16, 2013.
(*c*) Falconry season is open from September 8 to December 21, 2013.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	Snow Geese and Ross's Geese	Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and White-fronted Geese	Coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(*a*)	20	8(*c*)	8	8
Possession	24(*b*)	60	24(*d*)	24	24

(*a*) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 2 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye or any combination of them.
(*b*) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 6 may be Barrow's Goldeneye or Common Goldeneye or any combination of them.
(*c*) For Canadian residents, not more than 5 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 4 may be White-fronted Geese.
(*d*) For Canadian residents, not more than 15 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 12 may be White-fronted Geese.

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Environment Canada Environnement Canada

British Columbia

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting districts and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre
R.R. 1, 5421 Robertson Road
Delta, British Columbia V4K 3N2
Tel.: 604-350-1950
Toll free: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Hunting Districts

1. Provincial Management Units (PMU) 1-1 to 1-15
2. PMU 2-2 to 2-19
3. PMU 3-12 to 3-20 and 3-26 to 3-44
4. PMU 4-1 to 4-9 and 4-14 to 4-40
5. PMU 5-1 to 5-15
6. PMU 6-1 to 6-30
7. PMU 7-2 to 7-58
8. PMU 8-1 to 8-15 and 8-21 to 8-26

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

In British Columbia, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds, except for Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots and snipe	Snow and Ross's geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Oct. 5 and Oct. 6, 2013	Oct. 12, 2013, to Jan. 24, 2014	Oct. 12, 2013, to Jan. 24, 2014	Oct. 12, 2013, to Jan. 24, 2014(*a*) Sept. 7 to Sept. 15, 2013(*b*)(*c*)(*d*) Oct. 12 to Nov. 24, 2013(*b*)(*c*)(*d*) Dec. 21, 2013, to Jan. 12, 2014(*b*)(*c*)(*d*) Feb. 10 to Mar. 10, 2014(*b*)(*c*)(*d*)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2013	No open season
No. 2	Oct. 5 and Oct. 6, 2013(*e*)(*f*)	Oct. 12, 2013, to Jan. 24, 2014(*c*)(*e*)	Oct. 12, 2013, to Jan. 5, 2014(*e*) Feb. 20 to Mar. 10, 2014(*e*)	Oct. 12, 2013, to Jan. 24, 2014(*e*)(*g*) Sept. 7 to Sept. 15, 2013(*c*)(*d*)(*e*) Oct. 12 to Nov. 24, 2013(*c*)(*d*)(*e*) Dec. 21, 2013, to Jan. 12, 2014(*c*)(*d*)(*e*) Feb. 10 to Mar. 10, 2014(*c*)(*d*)(*e*)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2014(*c*)(*h*)	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2013(*e*)	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8, 2013	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2013	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2013	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2013(*g*) Sept. 10 to Sept. 20, 2013(*d*) Oct. 1 to Dec. 23, 2013(*d*) Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2014(*d*)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2013(*i*)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2013
No. 4	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8, 2013	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2013	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2013	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2013	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2013
No. 5	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8, 2013	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2013	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2013	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2013	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8, 2013	Sept. 1 to Sept. 6 and Sept. 9 to Nov. 30, 2013(*j*) Oct. 1, 2013, to Jan. 13, 2014(*k*)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 6(*j*) and Sept. 9 to Nov. 30, 2013(*j*) Oct. 1, 2013, to Jan. 13, 2014(*k*)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 6 and Sept. 9 to Nov. 30, 2013(*j*) Oct. 1, 2013, to Jan. 13, 2014(*k*)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2013(*l*) Sept. 14 and Sept. 15, 2013(*m*)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2013(*l*) Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 2013 (*m*) and Sept. 10 to Nov. 30, 2013(*m*)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2013(*l*) Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 2013(*m*) and Sept. 16 to Nov. 30, 2013(*m*)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2013(*l*) Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 2013(*m*) and Sept. 16 to Nov. 30, 2013(*m*)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 7 and Sept. 8, 2013	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2013	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2013	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2013(*g*) Sept. 20 to Nov. 28, 2013(*d*) Dec. 20, 2013, to Jan. 5, 2014(*d*) Feb. 21 to Mar. 10, 2014(*d*)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 2013

(*a*) Provincial Management Units 1-1 to 1-15 inclusive for White-fronted Geese only and Provincial Management Units 1-3 and 1-8 to 1-15 inclusive for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*b*) Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4 to 1-7 inclusive.
(*c*) See provincial regulations for local restrictions.
(*d*) For Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only.
(*e*) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-19 inclusive.
(*f*) Excluding Brant.
(*g*) For White-fronted Geese only.
(*h*) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.
(*i*) Provincial Management Units 3-13 to 3-17 inclusive.
(*j*) Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive.
(*k*) Provincial Management Units 6-3, and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive.
(*l*) Provincial Management Units 7-19 to 7-22 inclusive, 7-31 to 7-36 inclusive, and 7-42 to 7-58 inclusive.
(*m*) Provincial Management Units 7-2 to 7-18 inclusive, 7-23 to 7-30 inclusive, and 7-37 to 7-41 inclusive.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling and White-fronted geese)	Brant	Coots and snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves
Daily bag	8(*a*)(*c*)(*e*)(*g*)	5(*i*)	5(*k*), 10(*l*)	2(*m*)	10	5
Possession	24(*b*)(*d*)(*f*)(*h*)	15(*j*)	15(*k*), 30(*l*)	6(*m*)	30	15

(*a*) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails.
(*b*) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails.
(*c*) Not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks.
(*d*) Not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks.
(*e*) Not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes.
(*f*) Not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes.
(*g*) Not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks.
(*h*) Not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks.
(*i*) In Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, a total of 10 White Geese including not more than 5 Ross's Geese may be taken daily.
(*j*) In Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, a total of 30 White Geese including not more than 15 Ross's Geese may be possessed.
(*k*) For White-fronted Geese only.
(*l*) Any combination of Canada Geese and Cackling Geese.
(*m*) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only.

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Northwest Territories

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

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Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
5019, 52 Street
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2P7
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

In the Northwest Territories, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2013

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	25	8	15	5(*a*)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit	16	No limit	10(*a*)	No limit	No limit	20

(*a*) Except that non-residents may not take more than 2 White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than 4.

NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

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Yukon Territory

Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014

Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca) , or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
91780 Alaska Highway
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5X7
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

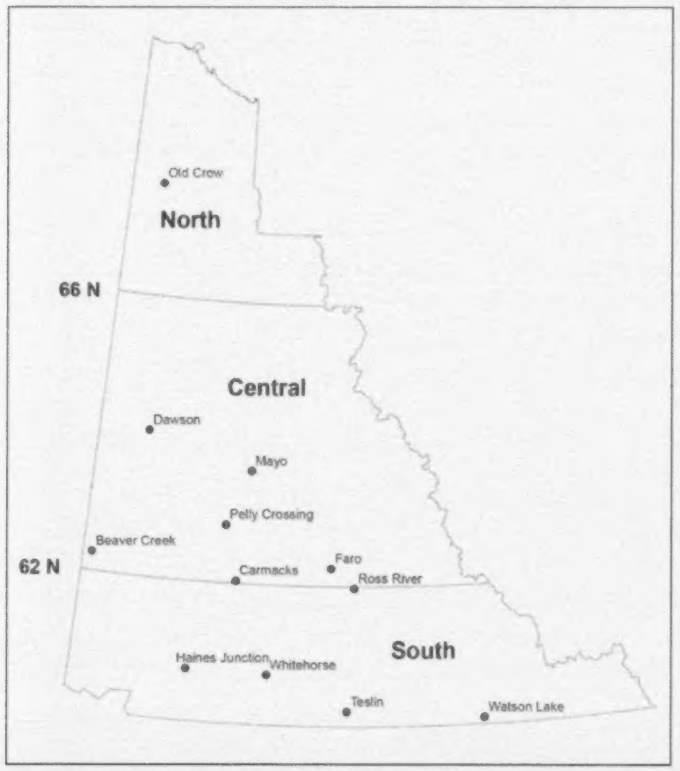
Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, and a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

In the Yukon, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory game birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca



Yukon Hunting Zones

Northern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of latitude 66°

Central Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying between latitude 62° and 66°

Southern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying south of latitude 62°

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Area	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	No open season	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Central Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2013, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2013

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(*a*)	5(*b*)	2	0(*c*)	10
Possession	24(*a*)	15(*b*)	4	0(*c*)	30(*d*)

(*a*) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory, 17 additional ducks may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(*b*) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory, 10 additional geese may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(*c*) Except that in the Central and Northern Yukon Territory, 25 rails and coots may be taken per day, with no possession limit.
(*d*) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory, there is no possession limit.

NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

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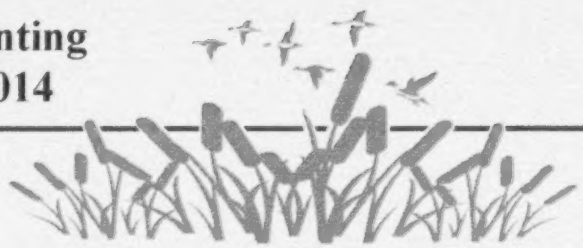
Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2013–2014



Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca), or you may contact:

Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
5019, 52 Street
P.O. Box 2310
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2P7
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767
enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Consultation Process and Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports

The hunting provisions of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, as well as a range of other interested stakeholders. Environment Canada has developed a consultation process for establishing hunting regulations for migratory birds, and annually publishes the Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Series that can be found on the Environment Canada website (www.ec.gc.ca).

In Nuvavut, **non-toxic shot must be used** to hunt migratory birds. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds.

HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: www.phac-aspc.gc.ca

OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout Nunavut	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2013(*a*)

(*a*) Snow Goose call recordings may be used, but if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

MEASURES IN NUNAVUT CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Nunavut	Aug. 15 to Aug. 31, 2013	Recorded bird calls(*a*)(*b*)
2.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1 to June 30, 2014	Recorded bird calls(*a*)(*b*)

(*a*) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.
(*b*) Snow Goose call recordings may be used, but if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2013–2014 federal permits.

BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	25(*c*)(*g*)	8(*c*)(*g*)	15(*b*)(*e*)(*i*)	5(*a*)(*b*)(*e*)(*i*)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit(*d*)(*h*)	16(*d*)(*h*)	No limit(*b*)(*f*)	10(*a*)(*b*)(*f*)(*j*)	No limit	No limit	20

(*a*) Except that non-residents may not take more than 2 White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than 4.
(*b*) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, not more than a total of 3 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily, and not more than a total of 24 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be possessed.
(*c*) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the daily bag limit for ducks is 6, with not more than 2 American Black Ducks and 1 Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*d*) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than 4 American Black Ducks and 2 Barrow's Goldeneye.
(*e*) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, and a total of 5 other geese.
(*f*) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, and a total of 20 other geese.
(*g*) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the daily bag limit for ducks is 6, with not more than 4 American Black Ducks, 1 Barrow's Goldeneye and 1 Blue-winged Teal.
(*h*) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than 8 American Black Ducks, 2 Barrow's Goldeneye and 2 Blue-winged Teal.
(*i*) Except that the daily bag limit for Snow Geese is 20.
(*j*) Except that the possession limit for Snow Geese by non-residents is 80.

NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one half-hour before sunrise or later than one half-hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

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